

Shall we compromise with the seceding States?

When men's personal and private interests conflict concessions and compromises are not only allowable, but a duty. So when the interests of different sections of the country are conflicting, it is the right and duty of those different sections to yield their individual interests, so that each section shall be equally respected; and the integrity of the body politic remain unimpaired. This is patriotism, for patriotism is nothing more or less than the sacrifice of individual interests for the public good.

This right of concession must, however, be confined to those things which we have a right to yield. If in times of great national danger, a man gives up his property for the benefit of the State, he does a patriotic act, and one for which he is always respected and admired. But, if instead of sacrificing his own property for the public good, he steals his neighbor's goods and offers them for the public benefit, he deserves only contempt.

So in times of national turmoil and conflict like the present, it is our duty to yield our personal interests, so far as we can, for the general good, but to sacrifice our principle and to compromise truth and justice, is wicked.

If the secessionists made no further demand on us than to forego some matters of public policy which are favorable to us from purely local motives, we ought to concede and compromise rather than jeopardize the peace and prosperity of the Union by our obstinacy. But when they ask us to abandon principles which we have advocated for the sake of the right, they demand of us a compromise we have no right to make.

When the question was protection or no protection, and a high tariff was wealth to New England and ruin to South Carolina, then it was right and patriotic for the different sections to compromise on some policy not ruinous, but yet, not wholly satisfactory to either. But now, when the question is liberty or slavery, and the determination we now make is to be made not for ourselves only, but to settle the future condition of the fairest portion of our territory for all coming time, they call on us for the surrender of principles that are not ours to surrender.

The Republican party has for its object the establishment of principles that are not local. The North has no more interest in their success than the South or West. It stands opposed to the further extension of slavery, because that extension is intrinsically wrong, and because it is ruinous to the territories themselves and to the best interests of a free country.

Suppose that, instead of South Carolina, Utah should now secede, and the demand should be that the constitution be so amended as to guarantee the institution of polygamy to all the latter-day saints, wherever they choose to establish their harems, would it be our right or duty to make such a compromise for the sake of peace and harmony? In such cases compromises are wicked. If we could by compromises and pacifications stave off the issue and shirk the responsibility on some other shoulders, that issue must come and that responsibility must be met by some one. The longer it is postponed, the more serious it becomes.

There are crises in the history of every nation where a single determination molds that national character for subsequent ages. In such crises, weakness is a crime, and they who have charge of affairs, have on them a responsibility which they must not disregard.

Such a crisis has now happened. It came once before, but was postponed by truces and compromises, and now comes back upon us more threatening than before.

The issue now is, whether the will of the majority of the people fairly and legitimately expressed, shall be set aside at the caprice of a factious and defeated minority. No other time is better for the determination of that issue than the present. If the election of any man for President or the success of any party in a legitimate way, is cause for revolution, we may as well know it now as ever. If, on the other hand, our government is stable and sufficient to carry out its own provisions, we ought to establish that fact, and so put an end to this eternal threatening to dissolve the Union. It may cost bloodshed and civil war, but that may as well be disposed of now as at any subsequent time. Much as we should deprecate hostilities between the general government and the seceding states, and how

rid and repulsive as is the idea of civil war and bloodsheds, till, if it is necessary to use force to compel the performance of their constitutional obligations, let it be so. We should meet our responsibilities like brave men, and not shirk them off by cowardly and wicked compromises.

Dedication.

The meeting-house, recently built by the Congregational Society in North Hyde Park, was dedicated on the 25th inst.

The services commenced at 11 o'clock with a voluntary by the choir. Invocation by Rev. H. A. Stevens of Hyde Park; Reading of the Scriptures and hymn by Rev. E. N. Goddard of North Hyde Park; Prayer by Rev. John Gled of Waterville; Sermon by Pres. Pease of the University of Vermont; Dedicated prayer by Rev. James Dougherty of Johnson; Benediction by Pres. Pease.

The sermon occupied an hour, and was listened to with intense interest. It was logical, clear and practical, and in every respect worthy of the distinguished man who delivered it. The texts were Math. 5: 14, Jno. 1: 4, and Jno. 8: 12.

The leading thoughts of the discourse were, that there is need in the moral world of light that there is light; Jesus has brought the light, and it is reflected by his church. We would not attempt to give a complete analysis of the discourse.

The choir, under the leadership of Mr. Joseph Christy of North Hyde Park, contributed much to the interest of the occasion. The edifice is commodious and convenient. It is finished with great taste and reflects much credit upon the building committee. The earnest efforts and support of Mr. Gridley Joy of North Hyde Park, in the construction of this house, deserves special notice.

We this week send our paper to quite a number who have not before received it. We wish you to take it home with you, and read it. We shall also send it to you next week, and the week after; and we wish you, during that time, to think the matter over, and we hope you will come to the conclusion to give us the assistance of your patronage for one year, at least. If you do not wish to become regular subscribers, you can return to us, through the post-office, the third number you receive. You had better try us a few weeks, at least, when, if you do not wish for the paper any longer, you can send us pay at the rate of three cents per week for what you receive. If you return the third number, however, no charge will be made. Remember, subscribers in the county, pay no postage.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lamoille County Bank will be held at the American House, Jan. 8th, 1861, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

FIRE.—On Christmas morning, about 3 o'clock, the house of Hoyt Smith of Cambridge Centre was discovered to be on fire. Help and water being handy, the fire was finally extinguished, but not until the house and contents were considerably damaged. Fully covered by insurance in the Farmers' Mutual.

PROFESSIONAL.—On the 21st inst., M. O. Heath, Esq., of Cambridge, admitted into his office, a Law Student, named James; a very near relative of Mr. Heath's wife. He appears to be a promising youth, though as yet, his weight is only about eight pounds.

FIRE IN WATERVILLE.—On Saturday morning last the factory of Herren & Wells, of Waterville, was destroyed by fire. All the machinery, except two looms, and all the stock except what was in the lower story, shared the fate of the mill. The fire originated in the picker. Insurance on mill and machinery, \$7,500; on stock, \$4,000, in Boston companies. We have not learned whether any effort will be made to rebuild the mill.

On the first of December, William Emery, of Eden was arrested on a complaint of the Town Grand Juror of Eden, charging him with an assault and breach of the peace, and fined \$5.00 and costs; in default of which he was committed to the Jail in Hyde Park. On the night of the 17th inst., he broke Jail, and on Friday the 21st inst., Sheriff ALLEY having the matter in charge, arrested him in Albany, brought him to Hyde Park, and committed him to Jail again, where he will probably remain until he pays his fine, or is otherwise legally set at liberty.

The Teachers' Association met at Morrisville on Thursday last, agreeable to notice, and we understand, had a very pleasant time, though disappointed by the non-appearance of some of the speakers announced; the exercises passed off in a manner calculated to advance the objects of the Association.

For the Newsdealer.

The Union Turned Out.

MR. EDITOR: That oft threatened, and by the patriotic and wise, much dreaded condition of our country—that awful calamity—has at last transpired. The Kingdom of South Carolina has turned the Union out doors. Yes, turned it out to freeze and starve. It can have no more cotton to protect its shivering limbs from borean blasts, and no more rice nor sweet potatoes to stave the fearful hunger thereby induced; she is no longer to have the protectingegis of puissant king cotton, whose crescent and palmetto flag has so long protected her wandering citizens, her armies and her fleets; she is no longer to have the wisdom of her voice in her councils, to hold in check the spread, the baleful spread, of the spirit of freedom; no more to have her chivalric Brookses and Keitts to suppress its utterance in her national halls; no longer to have the privilege of laying at her feet the commerce of the world with the world's news; and last, though not least, she is no longer to have the inestimable prerogative of chasing, recapturing and returning its sable, hound-torn fugitives! Ah! woe, woe is us. Turned out. Given over to the madness of our own pernicious free institutions. Turned adrift upon the great Ocean of the world, to be beaten, buffeted and wrecked by the surges and breakers of free schools, free speech and free men! Abandoned to the monstrous heresies of the Declaration of '76 and the ordinance of '87 and the still more awful—because still more explicit—teachings of such arch traitors as Washington, Jefferson, Adams and Henry.

How I shudder in view of our future, so gloomy. Shut out from all the manifold advantages of familiar intercourse with such pure teachers as Rhett and his compere, noble emulators of the ages of Nero and Michael Romanoff, and committed to the charge of such blind guides as Franklin and Jay, what unutterable horrors must be in store for us. Mr. Editor, my grief is so abundant that I find it impossible to be coherent. The thought of being forever shut out from the kingdom of South Carolina, and from a participation in the stupendous charity of christianizing and bleaching, pagan and night colored Africa, has nearly overwhelmed me.

But the fault has been, and is, all our own. We have had it wholly within our own power to avert this dire calamity. Oh! yes. Often, often have we been warned of our impending destruction. Did not the lamented nephew of his lamented uncle—the gallant Brooks—in the face, eyes and ears of the whole world, in the Senate-chamber, kindly admonish us, the deluded North, through the person of our infamous Sumner, to desist from our suicidal policy of free thought and free speech? Has not the renowned General Cushing reminded us of the man that was coming on horse back? And was not the aforesaid nephew rewarded for his patriotic service, by the plaudits of the benignant King? Did not Heaven soon after take both uncle and nephew home, as "too good on earth to stay," and are not Sumner and Burlingame both left, condemned to live in free society, as "too bad to take away?" But the voice of sainted Brooks was heeded not—even his hickory voice—such was the madness of the hour. Has not the Kingdom of South Carolina for long, long years been to infinite pains to shed light upon our stubborn hearts? Has she not made large sacrifices of her native feathers and indigenous tar, and bestowed them freely upon our foolhardy brethren, who, in the face and eyes of Section 2, of article 4, of the federal constitution: "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States," have had the recklessness to invade the sovereignty of said kingdom, for the nefarious purpose of circulating incendiary documents, such as the Bible and other kindred works? Candor compels us to admit that such has been their patriotic course. It will not do for us to deny that we have been frequently warned. I recollect several occasions when eminent patriots have made unmistakable allusions to the danger our wicked persistence involved. But we have determined to be and remain of those who having eyes and ears, see and hear not.

Yet, sir, I have not mentioned these matters—so well known already—either for the purpose of enlightenment or vain lamentation. I have done it only as preliminary to a proposition for the salvation of our unhappy country. Is it now too late? Plainly, not, if my suggestion is followed. I have read all the various schemes proposed in Congress, and find them all inadequate. I think they all exhibit much ignorance of the philosophy which underlies the whole subject. I pro-

pose this: Vermont having been the first state to organize a Republican party, let her immediately call a grand mass convention—let it meet under the broad, unfaded Heaven, on the ice on Lake Champlain—and without hesitation or delay, unconditionally and unequivocally renounce its heretical Republican creed, and adopt the Breckenridge Platform of 1860; pledge ourselves to use all means to procure the return to their masters, owners, or the kingdom of South Carolina, of every fugitive who has escaped to Canada, and on his or her way passed over the Vermont branch of the U. G. R. R.; surrender to the King, as soon as practicable, all the colored people of this State, to be christianized according to the laws of the kingdom; let Gov. Fairbanks and his staff be immediately delivered to the king, as hostages for the performance of the above promises, with or without guarantees for the surrendering back said Gov. and staff; hang, or burn the ten delegates who represented Vermont at the Chicago Convention. Let this be done immediately. Burn the Vt. University, and banish the Professors. Send the Hon. W. C. Bradley, of Westminster, in person, to the king, with the recently entombed bones of Ethan Allen, to be delivered to him, to keep as a pledge for the performance, by us, of the following stipulations:

1st. That Vermont will, at its sole expense, furnish to the king aforesaid, five first class, fast sailing Clippers, to be fully manned, and delivered at the port of Charleston, in said kingdom, on or before the 4th of July, 1861, to be at all times at the command of the king, in the employment of importing Africans for christianization.

2. That we will recall, immediately, our delegation from Congress, and, hereafter, give the king the sole power of appointment and removal of our congressman, with an option to select them from this State or the kingdom of Carolina.

3. Agree that no man in Vermont shall hereafter claim or receive any federal office, except Post Offices, where the annual income is less than fourteen dollars.

Now, sir, if the above recommendations are speedily, and with good grace, adopted, although I am not authorized to say that they will be wholly satisfactory to the kingdom as a final adjustment of our difference, I do feel authorized to say that it would tend somewhat to allay present excitement, and would so mollify the just anger of our masters, that in a few months we should be able to get them to negotiate with us for a compromise. I have already received assurances from several conservative Democrats of the mercantile class of this County, that they were heartily in favor of this scheme. I hope Republicans will see the propriety of immediate submission.

Yours, for any means to obtain re-admission to the kingdom.

Hyde Park, Dec. 21, 1860.

For the Newsdealer.

MR. EDITOR:—During the past week, we have, here in Johnson, been talking Rail Road to some extent, and notwithstanding the panic caused by the secession movement, we are waking up wonderfully. I have made it a rule to ask every townsman I have met (and had convenient opportunity), what he would do for the proposed road. I have not met with a single rebuff. Every man says he will do something, in some way. Those who live back in the hills and can do nothing more, will furnish ties, bridge timber, depot timber, or work; all are anxious to have the thing go along. I confidently think we can raise twenty thousand dollars in this town, easy, in money, or its equivalent, aside from the right of way. Every man, as far as I know, will give that, and will make liberal donations besides; and you know that the right of way for rail roads that are already built, is a large item in their bills of cost. We think that a road through this valley can be built for less than half the cost that the Central was, for the same distance; but a competent engineer will tell us about that. Where the people all have a mind to work, as they are here, they will accomplish wonders. How is it in your town? The county seat, I think, will not be found wanting in this grand enterprise. The farmers there, are, of course, as much interested as this or any other town on the route, and not only they, but there are large landholders there whose land in Belvidere, Eden and some other towns, now lying lifeless in the market, would soon sell and be a source of great income, whereas, it now has to pay taxes, and seldom is any sold into good paying hands. There are tens of thousands of acres of land in this county, and a large share of it too, good enough for any

man to "get rich on," if you please call it so. Within six miles of Johnson village, lying in Belvidere, is a large tract of beautiful land for farms, an easy place to make a good road, right through the centre of it, from Belvidere to Johnson; the distance through the wood being only about three miles. And this is not the only land of value that would be brought into a saleable condition by the proposed road; but I mention this as an instance. There is a large amount of such land in this county, and beyond. I would say to all holders of such lands, look it over and see if it is not good for your own pecuniary interest to make large donations toward this proposed railroad, to say nothing about taking stock, or the improvement of the general aspect of the country. I would say to all concerned (and all are concerned in this valley from Georgia to Barnet), wake up, work, "agitate," don't sit still and cogitate, and do nothing more, that would do it. It is just the time now at the beginning of winter to "circulate the documents," let us bestir ourselves till the whole valley is up and doing. C. W.

For the Newsdealer.

MR. EDITOR:—Those who wield the pen and the press, have a laudable desire, I trust, to serve their day and generation for good, to the greatest possible extent. Their success, however, must be determined by the peers of the realm, the intelligent public.

Having made a modest effort in the literary world, I would like to offer a word in its behalf, and in behalf of the all important study of History; in that spirited little craft, "sailing between wind and water;" surely there is nowhere else one can sail.

The decline and almost total extinction of the study of History, is a notorious and deplorable fact. It is studied in our colleges by those who anticipate professional life, it is true, but in our high schools, even the history of our own country, occupies no more important place in the studies of our youth than oil or grecian painting. Does the matter fare any better in our common schools? Yes, says one, it is required by statute to be taught there. Yes, by statute only; for it is not taught at all. Now if it be true, that "the proper things to teach boys, are those which they should practice when they become men," then it follows, that if our boys are schooled in ignorance of our country's history, their practice will be in stupid ignorance of its genius or laws. Is ignorance the boon we are bound to transmit to the next generation? Ignorance of our Country's History? Freeman, pause!

Now, this need not be so longer. The occasion of this neglect of the study of history, is not altogether the fault of the masses, but more of the masters. Our text books are either too prolix or circumscribed; not adapted to inspire a relish for the study and make it easy. Something then must be done to remove this difficulty, and experience has taught the lesson, that there is a thirst for the waters of historic fountains, that will be greedily imbibed if once the rock is opened. The common people love great truths, and "hear them gladly."

The "Trail of History," noticed in another column, is proposed as the first and latest step in the right direction. This with the Diagram and Digest, present the great and prominent features of the history of thought and deed, in the minds and acts of the generations now gone to the dust, in such a light as to be highly entertaining and make the task of acquiring historic knowledge far from being irksome. Is not this the thing wanted? Are not these the help required?

The trail of history, for beginners in the study, cannot, i. e., with books now in print, be surpassed in directness, simplicity of arrangement and practical usefulness. It will soon put old heads (in knowledge) upon young shoulders. Again for persons of limited time for reading, this work presents all they care to know, with less labor, less time, and far greater clearness than they could obtain from much reading. As a book of reference for the large reader and scholar, it will be found very useful. While the Diagram and Digest will enable children in the common schools, to roll up history, as they would snow-balls when at play.

T. M. MERRIMAN.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 23.—A secession pole 100 feet high with the Palmetto flag was hoisted on the most prominent street yesterday morning, amid cheers from a large crowd. The pole was hewn down this morning before dawn of day by an unknown party and flag carried off. Great excitement prevails and a collision is feared.

Is Secession a "Dodge"?

The secession phenomenon is one that will bear much careful study. It is not all on the surface. While many in South Carolina, and some in all the cotton States, have long been waiting for an opportunity to inaugurate a Southern Confederacy—a Utopian consummation, to their minds, of all that is grand and desirable—there are others that look on secession as a desperate artifice, or "dodge," to secure further proslavery concessions from the free States. Its apparent adoption is intended to operate precisely as the threat of it has operated heretofore, and the bolder scheme is tried now, because the other has been worn threadbare and lost its force. We will not undertake to say in what proportions these different secession motives exist; but that they do exist, is perfectly obvious. We quote the following striking confirmation from the speech which Mr. Handy, the Commissioner from Mississippi to Maryland, made in Baltimore:

"Secession is not intended to break up the present government, but to perpetuate it. We do not propose to go out by way of breaking up or destroying the Union as our fathers gave it to us, but we go out for the purpose of getting further guaranties and security for rights—not by a convention of all the Southern States, nor by Congressional tricks, which have failed in time past, and will fail again. But our plan is for the Southern States to withdraw from the Union for the present, to allow amendments to the Constitution to be made guarantying our just rights, and if the Northern States will not make those amendments by which these rights shall be secured to us, then we must secure them the best way we can."—Boston Journal.

The Independence of Canada.

The London News seems to think that the British North American colonies will soon be setting up for themselves as an independent government, and apparently gives encouragement to this design. It says the Canadians have a resolute feeling that henceforth the control of the home government shall be merely nominal; and as the expenditure for the colonies is greater than their contribution to the national revenue, the News evidently thinks it would be a good plan to let them take care of themselves, provided they will form themselves into a confederacy. "If the whole North America," it remarks, "is not to form a part of the United States, the best means of giving strength to the people north of the St. Lawrence is to follow the example of the American statesmen, and to make a new United States." It considers this step indispensable to their future development, and remarks that it is the duty of England to familiarize her colonies with the prospect of independence, and to make the path toward that consummation as smooth as possible.

It has been stated that the Duke of Newcastle, since his return home, has been engaged upon a scheme for the federation of these colonies; but whatever may be the policy of the British government in regard to them, it is at least questionable whether any serious opposition would be made to their assuming independence, or forming a union with the United States, more particularly if the Southern States should leave the Union.—Boston Journal.

GARIBALDI.—A correspondent of the Albany Journal describes Garibaldi as being a man about the medium height, and of a powerful muscular frame. He is not particularly imposing in his address, but there is an impressiveness in his presence which inspires deference without undue constraint. He is slightly bow-legged, and in walking has a swinging gait. His face is long; his forehead lofty; his eyes hazel and dreamy; his voice soft and musical, and his beard reddish and trimmed short. When at ease his manner is gentle as a girl's, and there is a dream-like expression in his countenance, indicating at once the generosity of his heart and the serene thoughtfulness of his intellect. Simple in dress and manners, he is equally so in his mode of living. He never takes wine, though the common beverage of the country. He breakfasts on a cup of coffee and a few Italian chestnuts. He smokes, however, almost incessantly, and is generally seen with a cigar in his mouth, lit or unlit. His chivalric and generous character has excited the warmest admiration of the ladies, and the writer recently saw three elegant young ladies, from the first families of Capua, throw their arms about his neck and kiss him with the affection of daughters.—Boston Journal.

What does a young lady look for first, in church? The hymns.